

RAWMARSH  
Urban District Council.

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THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S  
Annual Report

For the year 1913,

by

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1914.

# Annual Report for 1913

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To the Chairmen and Members of the Rawmarsh Urban  
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of the District during the year 1913.

I am sorry to say that the improvement in the death-rate in 1912 has not been maintained during the present year; one has to go back to 1908 for such a high death-rate.

The rate is higher throughout the first three quarters. The climatic conditions in the second and last quarters were rather favourable to a lower rate, but these were more than counter-balanced by the conditions in the first and third quarters. The weather in January was particularly trying for children, but the sanitary and social conditions ought to be such as to be able to cope with exceptional conditions of weather. Calculated on the deaths registered in the district, the death-rate for the year is 15.37 per thousand inhabitants, against 13.23 in 1912, 15.24 in 1911, and 12.47 in 1910.

The corrected death-rate, which includes the deaths of residents of the Parish in institutions, etc., outside the districts and excludes deaths in the district which properly belong to other districts, is 17.03 per thousand inhabitants, against 14.68 in 1912, 16.75 in 1911, and 14.02 in 1910. In 1908 the corrected death-rate was 18.55.

The birth-rate, which is subject to the same additions and deductions as in the case of the death-rate, is rather more gratifying to those who lay great stress on numbers. An increasing birth-rate is certainly a fair indication of the virility and prosperity of a nation, and I have no doubt that trade conditions coupled with the monetary benefits accruing from the Insurance Act have something to do with the increase. There appears to have been a slight increase throughout the country, for the provisional figures give a birth-rate for England and Wales of 23.9, against 23.8 in 1912. I have not during the year come across any instances of the use of abortifacients, but it is impossible to obtain any accurate figures as to the number of miscarriages which occur.

The actual birth-rate would not be quite such an important matter if there was any general improvement in the race or if there was any lessened desire to escape responsibilities and ties.

On examining the Table referring to Infantile Mortality, it will be seen that the figures are still far from satisfactory, and that they show a considerable increase on those of 1912—163 per thousand births registered against 143 in 1912, 165 in 1911, and 145 in 1910. There is ample room for improvement. One-third of the total deaths took place under one year of age.

I am glad to say that you have so far progressed in the campaign against the Infantile Mortality as to adopt the Notification of Births Act, but this of itself is of no use unless you are prepared to follow it up by the appointment of a Health Visitor to instruct and encourage mothers in the best possible methods of nursing very young children. I would remind you that money well spent is a saving, and I am sure that the ratepayers will not be aggrieved at money spent in such a laudable object. The personal character of the Health Visitor is a strong factor to be reckoned with, and you cannot be too careful in your selection of a suitable lady who will win the confidence of the people.

It is in times of epidemics especially that one sees the difficulty of managing children and of getting parents to realise the great importance of attention to details. Most of the epidemics are amongst children, and I am certain that these could be considerably minimised by education of parents in the management of their children and in general hygiene. Much suffering might be spared to those who survive. Most children are at their birth free from actual disease, though some have for various reasons not a great deal of vitality. It does not take long to implant the seeds of disease under the conditions in which many of them live. I cannot understand why mothers should persist in the use of the Dummy Teat, the so-called comforter. It does not prevent the children from crying, for I am certain that I hear as much crying, if not more, in Rawmarsh amongst the children who have dummy teats as amongst those who have not. Besides, a certain amount of crying is natural to and not injurious to infants; excessive crying is due to mismanagement or disease, and I have never yet heard anyone uphold the medicinal virtues of a teat. The teat, especially in summer time, may introduce to the mouth of the infant the most injurious microbes. Much of the disease in human beings is introduced through the intestine tract, but more especially through the naso pharynx (the nose, back of the throat, tonsils, etc.), and to lessen this it is absolutely imperative that people should be continually breathing as pure air as possible. To secure this during hours of sleep it is necessary that bedrooms should be well ventilated, not overcrowded, not have too many hangings,



and that larger fireplaces should be made than are common in the modern working class house. A careful look-out should be kept on vermin, and on the first signs of them notice should be given to the Sanitary officials, who will be pleased to give advice as to the best method of getting rid of them. Cracks, holes in the walls, loose skirting boards, loose wall paper, all harbour vermin. The use of flock for bedding material is much to be deprecated, especially for children, as it soon becomes filthy, smells, and seethes with microbes and vermin.

I am certain that much of the decay of children's teeth is due to the fact that their mouths are continually full of food, sweets, spice, etc., and that they go to bed with unwashed mouths to sleep in a foul atmosphere. The same holds good in schools, where if the atmosphere is not so bad it is still far from what it ought to be. Children ought to be instructed to cleanse their mouths before going to school.

In securing a healthy race of children one would see an improvement in the statistics of the district generally. I am sorry to say that at present many of the children who do survive are pale, anæmic, and unhealthy looking. This is largely due, in my opinion, to a general lack of appreciation of the laws of health. Very young children are kept out of bed till midnight, taken out of doors on shopping expeditions till a late hour in the night in all kinds of weather. Large fires are burning in the kitchens, where many of the children spend the greater part of the day. They are taken up at night to cold, unventilated rooms, in which there are no open windows, and in many of which the fireplaces, too, are carefully blocked up with paper or rags. I hear very many complaints about bedroom fireplaces. When I ask why they are blocked up in this way, the inevitable answer is: "To prevent the smoke coming down from the next door neighbour's house." In case of illness, in many of the houses it is impossible to have a bedroom fire lit for the same reason. If you wish to rear a healthy population, as every self-respecting Health Authority must, it is your duty to inquire into and endeavour to remedy those conditions of child life.

The people must be educated, and in my opinion the best way of educating them is to obtain the services of a well-trained Health Visitor of agreeable disposition.

Many of the children spend the first few weeks of their lives hidden away below the bedclothes between their parents. In fact, frequently one could not tell that there was an infant in the bed at all. In the more enlightened grades of Society the baby is taken out into the fresh air at once.

It is now about two years since you adopted the Notification of Births Act, but the prospect of a Health Visitor, for some unaccountable reason, appears to me to be viewed by you with considerable suspicion; that she would be infringing on the rights of people to bring up their children as they please. I am sure that many a young mother would only be too pleased to have the advice and assistance of an intelligent and sympathetic visitor.

Statistics soon show the fallacy of the good old times when our grandmothers and great-grandmothers brought up their children without the least trouble.

Owing to the efforts of Mrs. Chamberlain, who has devoted herself to the task in a way which has earned for her the thanks of the district, you have now the services of three Queen's Nurses, one for maternity work and the other two for ordinary nursing. These work in conjunction with the medical men, and from personal experience of them I should say they are doing very good work in the Parish.

I am sorry to say that some people object to the standard of cleanliness which the nurses require and to the extra work which that entails. A little forethought on the part of people will reduce that work to a minimum, for the most the nurses ask for is hot water, clean towels, and clean linen. In maternity cases as a rule a maid is kept, and is necessary for doing the general housework, and I may add that the nurses, as a matter of fact, require very little waiting on.

### ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

The Zymotic Death-rate is rather less than it was last year, and would have been considerably less had it not been for the epidemic of Measles in the early part of the year.

Scarlet Fever was responsible for 3 deaths, Whooping Cough for 3, Diphtheria and Croup for 6, and Measles for 16. The rate for the year was 1.60 per thousand inhabitants. This does not include the deaths due to Diarrhœa, 20. If these were included the rate would be 2.75 per thousand inhabitants. In 1912 the corresponding rates were 1.96 and 2.48.

### HOUSES AND POPULATION.

The material prosperity of the Parish, so far as it is indicated by building activity, does not show any gratifying increase. Rawmarsh alone shows any increase, there being more suitable room for expansion than in Parkgate. I am very pleased that building is not active in the lower parts of Parkgate, because the difficulties of drainage are there considerable.



Rawmarsh Urban District is divided into two sub-divisions, viz., Rawmarsh and Parkgate. This division is not altogether an artificial one, and corresponds more or less with the postal division, but not with the old ecclesiastical parishes.

Rawmarsh is taken to be from the Parish Church northwards ; all below the Church, including Church Street, is included in Parkgate.

Rawmarsh is altogether on a higher elevation than Parkgate, and spreads out in a north-north-easterly direction from the Parish Church. The houses are somewhat scattered, and nowhere can it be said to be unduly built on. There is a layer of gravel and sandstone under the higher parts, but in the lower parts (about Meadow Works) and in the New Isolation Hospital Field there is a heavy clay soil. Gravel and sandstone predominate. The drainage of Rawmarsh, with the exception of the outlying village of the Upper Haugh, Stubbin, goes direct to the Sewage Works.

Parkgate extends in a southerly direction, with a rapid slope from the Parish Church. Most of it lies very low, and there is a heavy clay sub-soil. To a very small extent the clay has been removed and soil substituted. The drainage is a matter of some difficulty, and many complaints have for years been made of flooding of cellars, etc., during heavy rains. All the sewage is collected into a tank at Aldwarke, whence it is pumped to the Sewage Works. To obviate flooding of cellars and yards a storm water sewer has been constructed to relieve the former foul sewers. These carry the storm water into a dyke which skirts the lower part of Parkgate, and which forms the boundary between it and Greasbro' Parish, and also to sewer along Dilk's Road.

Fifteen new houses were built in Rawmarsh and none in Parkgate. In 1912 the total for both parishes was 31, in 1911 52, and 51 in 1910. No houses were pulled down or closed during the year. There are no empty houses in the Parish, and new houses are eagerly sought after long before they are finished. The bulk of the new houses were of the usual cottage class, but a few were of a superior kind, and contained baths and in some instances an internal w.c. The rents vary from six shillings to nine shillings a week and no rates. I am pleased that a separate w.c. was provided for each house; in my opinion this is essential for the comfort of the people as well as a considerable aid in fixing responsibility for wilful damage to closets. I should like to see the cottage property built in detached or semi-detached fashion instead of the long monotonous rows of houses. Cellars in many instances are a nuisance, and it would be better for all conveniences to be combined with the houses.

Both Councillors and Builders would do well to visit a few of the "garden cities" or model villages, so to obtain some idea of what a village might be and can be without financial loss. Baths, w.c.'s, etc., could be provided easily without any great increase in cost; surroundings could be made more beautiful, and houses built in twos or at the most in short rows of four. At the same time I would not lay all the blame on the builders and Council, for many might do a great deal to beautify their surroundings at a very little expense and a very little labour. Instead, they are content to erect ugly pig styes, pigeon cotes, etc, or to leave the garden altogether in a dirty, neglected, and uncultivated condition. Acts of Parliament alone will not make people cleaner and better; there must be amongst the people themselves a desire for cleanliness and beautiful surroundings, which ought to be fostered and encouraged by the authorities. Many houses in the Parish might be vastly better than they are, if the tenants would only bestir themselves a little. They gladly throw all the responsibility on their landlords, and never consider that they themselves are as much to blame as anyone. Water closets are smashed and drains ruined by all sorts of articles for which they were never intended. A few judicious prosecutions of offending tenants who have little interest in their dwellings might do something towards stimulating them a bit. Each and all the tenants are severally responsible for the proper use of w.c. accommodation to which they have access in their yards.

Streets should be made the full width allowed by the law, so that plenty of sunshine may be admitted to the houses. Larger fireplaces should be made in bedrooms, and special attention should be paid to the construction of chimneys. It would also be advisable to have certain definite plans of building, so as to prevent the haphazard erection of houses and streets.

You have had under your consideration the desirability of adopting a Town Planning Scheme, and have, I believe, in view of future colliery development, approached Greasbro' Council in order to discuss a joint scheme for the two districts. In most cases, perhaps it is better that private enterprise should provide the houses for the people, but here I must confess that private builders do not show any undue haste to meet the requirements of the neighbourhood. Different grades of houses are required, and I do not think that it is beyond the bounds of possibility to build a house with bath, w.c., and coal accommodation and to let at a weekly rent of from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week. Labourers earning from 20s. to 24s. a week cannot afford a higher rent. There is also a demand for better-class houses at from £20 to £25 a year.

There is still a considerable amount of arrears to be made up in the Surveyor's Department, which entails much extra work on



that official. You have, in my opinion, done wisely in giving him assistance in the office. There are still many streets requiring attention more or less urgently, as well as drainage, and for some time to come the Surveyor's Department will be working at high pressure.

A survey of the dwelling-houses has been made by the Sanitary Inspector, and the number of dwelling-houses and population of the separate localities, Rawmarsh and Parkgate, are based on that survey. The Census gives the population to the middle of 1911 at 17,190, and I estimate it to the middle of 1914 at 17,496.

TABLE I.

	Rawmarsh	Parkgate.	Whole Parish.
Acreage, 1891 .....	—	—	2549
Acreage, 1909 .....	—	—	2549
Number of Houses built and occupied during 1912 .....	15	—	15
Number of Houses occupied at the end of 1913 .....	1549	2047	3596
Population at Census, 1911 .....	7087	10103	17190
Houses pulled down or closed ..	—	—	—
Population estimated to the middle of 1913 .....	7406	10026	17432
Population estimated to the middle of 1914 .....	7470	10026	17496

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Six hundred and four Births (305 males and 299 females) were registered during the year in the Parish, being 52 more than in 1912 and 50 more than in 1911; the number of births is greater than in any year since 1908. the uncorrected birth-rate is 34.64. The Registrar-General, who now gives a return of births which occur in other districts but which properly belong to your district, gives the number as "one." This makes the total number of births 605, against 552 in 1912, and the rate 34.07 against 31.91 in 1912. Still, in spite of the increase of population there were actually 19 less births than in 1908. There were 20 illegitimate births (9 males and 11 females), against 30 in 1912, 18 in 1911, and 22 in 1910. Seven occurred in Rawmarsh, 12 in Parkgate, and one in an outside district.



TABLE II.

Showing the Births and Birth-rate for the year for each District and for the whole Parish.

District.	Popula- tion.	Births.			Birth Rate per 1000 per annum.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Rawmarsh ..	7406	135	125	260	35·10
Parkgate ....	10026	171	174	345	34·41
Whole Parish	17432	306	299	605	34·13

TABLE III.

Showing the Births and Birth-rate for the Parish for each Quarter and for the whole Year.

QUARTER.	Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 per Annum.
First Quarter .....	157	36·02
Second ,, .....	160	36·71
Third ,, .....	149	34·18
Fourth ,, .....	139	31·89
Whole year... ..	605	34·13

## DEATHS.

Two hundred and sixty-eight Deaths (140 males and 128 females) were registered during the year, being 39 more than in 1912, 6 more than in 1911, and 50 more than in 1910. This gives an uncorrected death-rate of 15·37 per thousand inhabitants,

against 13.23 in 1912, 15.24 in 1911, and 13.47 in 1910. Thirty deaths of persons belonging to the Parish occurred in institutions, etc., outside the district (16 males and 14 females). These occurred chiefly in Rotherham Hospital, Rotherham Workhouse Hospital, and at Wadsley Asylum. The outside deaths last year numbered 27. The Registrar-General allocated one death which was registered here to another district, which gives a nett total of 29 deaths in addition to those registered in the Parish. The total number of deaths is, therefore, 297, equal to a death-rate of 17.03 per thousand inhabitants, against 14.68 in 1912, 16.75 in 1911, and 14.02 in 1910. The death-rate for England and Wales is 13.7 per thousand inhabitants.

The mortality of Infants under one year is 20 per thousand births registered more than in 1912 and two less than in 1911. These figures, though not very gratifying, are less than in 1908.

Ninety-nine Infantile Deaths, i.e., of infants under one year of age, were registered, against 79 in 1912, 91 in 1911, and 84 in 1910. The average rate for the five years 1908-1912 inclusive, was 162. The rate this year is 163, or one more than the average. It is still much too high. The rates for the separate localities are 165.0 in Rawmarsh and 162.3 in Parkgate, against 118 in Rawmarsh and 163 in Parkgate in 1911. The Infantile Mortality for England and Wales was 109 per thousand births. The number of illegitimate births is given as 20 and the deaths as 6, equal to mortality rate of 300, a very considerable difference from that of the ordinary infantile mortality. This must be due to indifference on the part of mothers and the general unfavourable circumstances attending illegitimacy, and is a fact worthy of note.

The causes of the Infantile Deaths are as under, and for comparison I give the figures for 1912 and 1911.

	1913.		1912.		1911.
Injury at Birth .....	1	...	1	...	0
Syphilis and Ricketts .....	1	...	1	...	0
Laryngitis .....	0	...	1	...	0
Accidental Overlying .....	1	...	1	...	1
Measles .....	6	...	2	...	9
Scarlet Fever .....	0	...	0	...	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	...	5	...	2
Diarrhoea .....	14	...	5	...	30
Enteritis .....	0	...	2	...	1
Diphtheria .....	1	...	0	...	0
Gastritis .....	0	...	1	...	0
Premature Birth .....	17	...	18	...	13
Congenital Defects .....	0	...	0	...	0
Wasting Diseases .....	13	...	8	...	7

	1913.		1912.		1911.
Tubercular Diseases .....	7	...	7	...	2
Meningitis Tuber .....	5	...	4	...	4
Erysipelas .....	0	...	0	...	0
Convulsions .....	6	...	9	...	4
Bronchitis .....	8	...	3	...	3
Pneumonia .....	15	...	7	...	10
Atelectosis .....	2	...	3	...	2
All other causes .....	2	...	3	...	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	99		79		91

Compared with 1912, there is a considerable increase in the number of deaths from Measles, Diarrhœa, Tubercular, and Chest Diseases. These are to some extent dependent on the weather, which at various times of the year was such as to lead to a prevalence of such diseases, but still something more might be done to enable children to cope with unfavourable weather conditions.

Tubercular and other wasting diseases accounted for 25 of the deaths, a very large proportion, which might be still further increased by the inclusion of some of the deaths attributed to Premature Birth. This latter was responsible for 17 deaths, and is a difficult factor to deal with.

As regards Whooping Cough, I am inclined to think that more deaths may be due to this distressing disease than are recorded; it is more indirectly than directly a cause of death, and frequently causes considerable impairment of health.

As regards Premature Births, it is very difficult to exercise much control over this cause of death. One can only impress upon mothers the danger of resorting to means to procure miscarriages, and the necessity of care where there is a natural tendency to miscarry. It is impossible to form any estimate of the number of miscarriages which take place, but the number must be fairly considerable. Overwork, worry, bad feeding, and general ill-health tend to bring about this result.

There is a considerable increase in the number of deaths from Measles, 6 against 2 in 1912, Diarrhœa 14 against 5, Pneumonia 15 against 7, and Bronchitis 8 against 3 in 1912.

Thirty-six died between the ages of one and two, and 23 between two and five years, a total of 59 from one and under five years of age, against 46 in 1912 and 65 in 1911. One cannot say



that these are all deaths of children under school age, for many of these years go to school. The greater proportion of the deaths take place in the second year. All this period might be considerably influenced by the work of a Health Visitor. Out of a total of 297 deaths, 158 occurred before the age of five was reached, that is considerably more than half the total number, over 53 per cent. Surely this is a matter of some concern and for serious consideration, and, in my opinion, you are incurring a serious responsibility by putting difficulties in the way of the appointment of a Health Visitor. Perhaps an additional and valuable way of educating people in sanitary matters would be to include general and elementary hygiene as an important subject in the last year of the school curriculum. Then one could be sure that every child had some knowledge of a very important and practical subject before he began the serious affairs of life. It is a subject which has an important practical bearing on the life of every citizen.

Eight of the deaths were due to Measles, three to Scarlet Fever, three to Whooping Cough, and three to Diphtheria, all more or less epidemic diseases. Nine were due to Tubercular Diseases and ten to Pneumonia.

Twelve died between the ages of 5 and 15, an equal number to the corresponding ages in 1912. Infectious Diseases claimed three of these and Phthisis one.

Eleven died between the ages of 15 and 25 years, against 12 in 1912 and 8 in 1911. Of these, Phthisis accounted for seven.

Between the ages of 25 and 45, 21 deaths occurred, and between 45 and 65, 41 occurred, a total of 63 between 25 and 65 years, against 56 in 1912.

Fifty-four died from the age of 65 and upwards, against 51 in 1912 and 44 in 1911. Thirty-six died from 70 years and upwards, their average age being slightly over 76 years.

The mortality from Bronchitis and Pneumonia is 3.09 per thousand inhabitants, against 1.90 in 1912, 2.90 in 1911, and 2.51 in 1910. Out of a total of 54 deaths from these diseases, 36 took place under 5 years of age, against 19 in 1912; 20 of these deaths were in Parkgate and 16 in Rawmarsh. Twenty-one were due to Bronchitis and 33 to Pneumonia.

Compared with 1912, the Tubercular death-rate shows a considerable increase, the increase being principally in other than Pulmonary forms of the disease. More attention has been paid to Tubercular diseases since the National Insurance Act came into force and compulsory notification.

Sixteen people died from Phthisis Pulmonalis, giving a death-rate of .91 per thousand inhabitants, against .75 in 1912, .81 in 1911, and .74 in 1910.

The deaths registered as due to other Tubercular Diseases show a considerable increase over previous years, 24 in all, as compared with 17 in 1912, 16 in 1911, and 12 in 1910. Altogether 40 persons died from Tuberculosis, against 30 in 1912. Twenty died under two years of age, and of the deaths between 15 and 25 years, 72.72 per cent. were due to Phthisis Pulmonalis and other Tubercular troubles.

The total rate is 2.29 per thousand inhabitants, against 1.73 in 1912, 1.74 in 1911, and 1.43 in 1910. In view of the tediousness of this disease and the distress which it brings in its train, I have made the following Tables to show the number of deaths during the last ten years.

#### DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS DURING THE YEARS 1904 TO 1913.

	Rawmarsh.	Parkgate.	Total.	Rate.
1904	5	6	11	.68
1905	4	6	10	.61
1906	6	11	17	1.09
1907	6	12	18	1.07
1908	10	11	21	1.23
1909	6	9	15	.86
1910	4	9	13	
1911	8	6	14	
1912	1	12	13	
1913	6	10	16	
	—	—	—	
	56	92	148	

This shows the average number of deaths to be 14.8 per year, against 15.1 for the ten years, 1900 to 1909.

## DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

	Rawmarsh.	Parkgate.	Total.	Rate.
1904	2	2	4	.93
1905	11	3	14	1.4
1906	9	9	18	2.13
1907	5	2	7	1.49
1908	4	4	8	1.7
1909	5	16	21	2.07
1910	7	5	12	
1911	5	11	16	
1912	3	14	17	
1913	7	17	24	
	—	—	—	
	58	83	141	

An average of 14.1 per year, against 12.2 for the period between 1900 and 1909.

Compulsory notification of Phthisis Pulmonalis has been in force now for two years, and other forms of Tuberculosis for one year. A Dispensary has been instituted in Rotherham for treatment at home of suitable cases, and Sanatorium treatment has been made available under the Insurance Act for Insured persons and their dependents. There has not sufficient time elapsed to allow of the rapid working of this part of the Act nor for us to judge of the results gained by it, but it appears to me that you must be strenuous in your efforts to do away with the causes which tend towards this disease, and more care must be exercised in the isolation and care of advanced infectious cases. Improved housing, better methods of living, good nourishment, more care on the part of cow-keepers and milk dealers, improved cowsheds and dairies; overcrowding in bedrooms is also a serious factor, and as a rule the greater the overcrowding the more care is there taken to see that no fresh air is admitted to the room. I have come across some very dirty people for whom poverty was no excuse, in fact I doubt if they really were poor at all. In some, one will find bedding quite insufficient and exceedingly dirty; perhaps one filthy sheet may be all the covering for a filthy flock mattress, and another equally filthy sheet to cover the unfortunate occupants of the bed. Fireplaces are still blocked up, and bedrooms and sickrooms overcrowded with furniture and hangings. It is your duty to see that houses are built and maintained in such a way as to secure sufficient possibility of comfort and cleanliness inside and to see that the external surroundings are likewise.

The use of Tuberculin in fighting the disease is becoming more general, and will probably figure much more largely in the immediate future than it has hitherto done. It will, doubtless, be some years before a very definite opinion can be given as to its precise value in general treatment.



There are several factors which enter into this as well as other diseases:—(1) The Tubercle Bacillus, which is the primary cause of the disease; (2) the soil the human body; (3) the surrounding influences before and after the Tubercle is settled in the soil. The Bacillus is apparently very widespread, and many people must be exposed to attack who never show any, or at least any serious symptoms of the disease; that is to say, they are able to dispose of the Bacillus when it reaches them. Hence it is necessary for everyone to keep themselves by all means in their power in a suitable condition to resist the disease.

TABLE IV.

Showing the deaths and death-rate for the year of each district and for the whole Parish.

District.	Popula- tion.	DEATHS.			Death rate per 1000 per annum.
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Rawmarsh .....	7406	65	58	123	16.60
Parkgate .....	10026	90	84	174	17.25
Whole Parish .....	17432	155	142	297	17.03

TABLE V.

Showing the deaths and death-rate for the Parish for each quarter and for the whole year.

Quarter.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1000 per annum.
First Quarter .....	88	20.19
Second Quarter .....	62	14.22
Third Quarter .....	87	19.96
Fourth Quarter .....	60	13.76
Whole Year .....	297	17.03

TABLE VI.

Showing the number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

	1913.				1912.			
	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Hos-pital.	Whole Parish	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Hos-pital.	Whole Parish
Cholera.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlatina.....	2	1	2	3	4	1	5	5
Measles.....	13	3	...	16	1	13	...	14
Diphtheria } .....	4	2	4	6	1	1	1	2
Croup } .....	...	3	...	3	3	7	...	10
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3
Typhoid Fever...	5	15	...	20	5	4	...	9
Diarrhœa .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	25	24	6	49	16	27	8	43
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 per annum ...	3·37	2·39	·34	2·81	2·20	2·69	·46	2·48

TABLE VII.

Showing the Birth-rate, Zymotic Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality for the whole Parish and for England and Wales, etc., for the year 1913.

1913.	Parish of Rawmarsh.	England and Wales.	Great towns (76)	Smaller towns (142)	England and Wales, less (218) towns
Birth-rate .....	34·13	23·9	25·1	23·9	22·3
Death-rate .....	17·03	13·7	14·3	12·8	13·1
Zymotic Death-rate ...	2·81	1·20	1·5	1·2	0·8
Infantile Mortality .....	163	109	117	112	96
per 1000 births regist'd.)					

TABLE VIII.

	Rawmarsh.	Parkgate.	Whole Parish.	Removed to Hospital.		
				Rawmarsh.	Parkgate	Whole Parish
January ..	13	6	19	11	5	16
February ..	4	4	8	3	2	5
March ....	8	7	15	6	3	9
April .....	6	5	11	7	2	9
May .....	10	11	21	7	6	13
June .....	5	2	7	2	2	4
July .....	4	3	7	2	2	4
August ....	0	6	6	0	6	6
September	1	12	13	2	9	11
October ..	8	38	46	6	20	26
November..	13	18	31	13	14	27
December	5	13	18	4	9	13
Total ..	77	125	202	63	80	143

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There has been notified during 1913:—

Persons.				Houses.	
148	Suffering from Scarlet Fever in .....			135	
28	Suffering from Diphtheria in .....			28	
18	Suffering from Erysipelas in .....			18	
6	Suffering from Enteric Fever in .....			4	
1	Suffering from Membraneous Croup in .....			1	
1	Suffering from Puerperal Fever in .....			1	
52	Suffering from Phthisis Pulmonary in .....			47	
34	Suffering from Phthisis in other Organs in .....			34	
<hr/>				<hr/>	
288				268	
3	Duplicate Notification ...	2	Phthisis.		
Do.	do. ...	1	Diphtheria.		
<hr/>				<hr/>	
				3	
<hr/>				<hr/>	
285					

Located as follows:—



WARD.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Erysipelas.		Membranous Croup		Puerperal Fever.		Pulmonary.		Other Organs.	
	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.
North .....	20	20	3	3	2	2	3	3					13	12	5	5
Central .....	34	32	6	6	3	1	3	3			1	1	9	9	5	5
East.....	32	29	8	8			1	1					13	11	10	10
West .....	51	47	7	7			4	4					7	7	7	7
South .....	11	7	4	4	1	1	7	7	1	1			10	9	7	7
	148	135	28	28	6	4	18	18	1	1	1	1	52	48	34	34

Sixteen of the Phthisis Patients died; 14 of the Phthisis Patients were sent to Sanatorium.

Majority of remaining Patients have been under treatment at the Tuberculin Dispensary.

153 Houses have been Fumigated and 18 Sprayed with Izal after fatal Phthisis and Diphtheria; total, 171 Houses.

The 82 Houses notified Phthisis have been visited. Disinfectants and Pocket Spitoons given where needed.

TABLE IX.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

RAWMARSH URBAN.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.				Of Non-Resi- dents regis- tered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1908	16975	624	624	36.75	288	17.11		27	123	197	315	18.55
1909	17315	594	594	34.30	251	14.49		23	95	159	274	15.82
1910	17470	578	578	33.08	218	13.47		27	84	145	245	14.02
1911	17190	550	551	32.05	262	15.24		26	91	165	288	16.75
1912	17297	551	552	31.91	229	13.23	2	27	79	143	254	14.68
1913	17432	604	605	34.13	268	15.37	1	30	99	163	297	17.03

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 2549.

AT CENSUS OF 1911.

Total population at all ages, 17190.

Number of inhabited houses, 3554.

Average number of persons per house, 4.83.

TABLE X. (Table II. of the Local Government Board). Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.									Total Cases notified in each Locality.		Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards				
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croop)	28	2	8	14	1	3	...	...	9	19	...	
Erysipelas ...	18	1	4	...	...	5	3	5	6	12	...	
Scarlet fever ...	148	2	52	83	9	2	...	...	54	94	...	
Enteric fever ...	6	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	5	1	...	
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	28	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	24	...	
Totals ...	285	5	64	99	12	13	3	5	107	178	...	



TABLE XI.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1913.

RAWMARSH SUB-DIVISION OF RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non- Residents in Institutes in the District
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and up- wards.	
All causes .....	123	43	14	11	5	5	7	12	26	6
Measles .....	13	5	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria and Croup ..	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .....	6	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Dis. ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..
Rheumatic Fever .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ...	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Bronchitis .....	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	14	7	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Other Diseases of Respira- tory organs .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth .....	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases ..	27	..	1	2	..	1	1	4	18	..
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	6	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals .. ..	123	43	14	11	5	5	7	12	26	6

TABLE XII.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1913.

RAWMARSH URBAN (PARKGATE SUB-DIVISION).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non- Residents in Institutions in the District
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and up- wards.	
All causes .....	174	56	22	12	7	6	14	29	28	..
Measles .....	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough.....	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tub- erculosis) .....	10	..	..	1	1	4	2	1	1	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	8	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Dis. ..	9	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
Rheumatic Fever .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ..	9	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	2	..
Bronchitis.....	14	4	2	1	..	..	..	2	5	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	19	8	3	2	..	1	3	2	..	..
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis..	15	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turation .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth .....	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide .....	7	2	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..
Other Defined Diseases ..	37	4	3	2	..	..	3	9	16	..
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals .. ..	174	56	22	12	7	6	14	29	28	..

TABLE XIII.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1913.

RAWMARSH URBAN (THE WHOLE DISTRICT).

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non- Residents in Institu'tns in the District
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and up- wards.	
All causes .....	297	99	36	23	12	11	21	41	54	6
Measles .....	16	6	5	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough.....	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	6	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
Influenza .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .....	16	..	..	2	1	7	3	2	1	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	11	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Dis. ..	13	7	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	4	..
Rheumatic Fever .....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease....	14	..	..	1	1	..	2	6	4	..
Bronchitis.....	21	8	2	1	..	..	..	3	7	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	33	15	6	4	1	1	3	2	1	..
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs .....	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	20	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..
Puerperal Fever .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turation .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth .....	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide .....	7	2	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..
Other Defined Diseases ..	64	4	4	4	..	1	4	13	34	..
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	7	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Totals .. ..	297	99	36	23	12	11	21	41	54	6



TABLE XIV.

## PARKGATE SUB-DIVISION OF RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes, Certified .....	8	7	3	1	19	9	13	10	5	56
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	4
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	8
Diarrhœa .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	2	12
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Suffocation, overlying .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Injury at Birth .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth .....	6	1	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus ..	..	4	..	1	5	1	1	..	..	7
Other causes .....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Totals .. .. .	8	7	3	1	19	9	13	10	5	56

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 333. Illegitimate, 12.

Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate infants, 52. Illegitimate infants, 4.

TABLE XV.

## RAWMARSH SUB-DIVISION OF RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes, Certified .....	10	2	2	..	14	8	9	4	8	43
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Convulsions .....	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	5
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	7
Diarrhœa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Atelectasis .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth .....	7	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	1	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	6
Totals .. .. .	10	2	2	..	14	8	9	4	8	43

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 252. Illegitimate, 8.

Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate infants, 41. Illegitimate infants, 2.

TABLE XVI.

## RAWMARSH URBAN. WHOLE PARISH.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes, Certified .....	18	9	5	1	33	17	22	14	13	99
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Diphtheria and Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b) .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Convulsions .....	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	6
Bronchitis. ....	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	2	..	8
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	..	1	1	..	2	3	2	5	3	15
Diarrhœa .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	4	14
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Suffocation, overlying .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Injury at birth .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis .....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Premature birth .....	13	2	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	17
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....	1	5	1	1	8	2	3	..	..	13
Other Causes .....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Totals .. ..	18	9	5	1	33	17	22	14	13	99

Nett Births in the year: Legitimate, 585. Illegitimate, 20.  
 Nett Deaths in the year: Legitimate, 93. Illegitimate, 6.

## SICKNESS.

SCARLET FEVER.—Fifty-four cases of Scarlet Fever were reported in Rawmarsh and 94 in Parkgate during the year, a total of 148, against 119 in 1912, 68 in 1911, and 80 in 1910. This disease was epidemic at the end of 1912, and has continued so more or less throughout the year, but more especially during October and November, when there was a considerable nest of cases. The increase began soon after the opening of the schools after the summer vacation, and it was with considerable difficulty that the Hospital managed to cope with the cases. I wrote the following special report, a copy of which was forwarded to the Local Government Board and to the County Council.

REPORT ON THE OUTBREAK OF SCARLET FEVER  
IN R.U.D.

Gentlemen,—

Scarlet Fever has been more or less prevalent in the district during the year. In July and August the number of notifications had dropped to five in each month. After the schools had taken up the number began to increase, and eleven cases were notified in September, thirty-seven in October, and eight up to the 10th November. By far the greater number of the notifications came from Parkgate area, and most of these were related to the Central Schools. Of the fifty-six cases notified, twenty-two were under five years of age. Twenty-seven cases were related to the Central Schools in Netherfield Lane. Nine of the cases came from two houses. The majority of the cases have gone to the Hospital, though in October there was a shortage of beds, and ten new ones had to be purchased. Preference was given to cases occurring in large families. The Old Hospital in the Rectory Field is in readiness to receive convalescent cases should it prove necessary to utilise it. I advised the closing of the Infant Department of Rawmarsh Central (Netherfield Lane) Schools for a period of about three weeks. All children in infected houses are excluded from school for at least a week, when the patient is removed to Hospital and houses are disinfected as well as clothing. There is no evidence of infection from any other source than the usual one of the disease spreading from case to case. The disease is prevalent in all the surrounding district. No deaths have so far occurred.

GEORGE H. MENZIES.

November 11th, 1913.



A few cases of considerable severity were admitted to the Hospital. A large proportion of cases on admission are found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils, adenoids, and nasal discharges. Still, the type was not very severe, and only three deaths, two of children under two years of age, occurred. Several were admitted suffering from kidney disease, and some of the cases ran rather a tedious course.

The comparative mildness of many of the cases of Scarlet Fever makes its detection frequently a matter of difficulty. There is also no satisfactory ward in the Hospital which can be used as an observation ward.

HOSPITAL.—There were some severe cases admitted to the Hospital of Scarlet Fever, Enteric, and Diphtheria. The patients have been on the whole very well satisfied with their treatment. The Staff were frequently very much tried, and had to work very hard. The sleeping accommodation was not sufficient, and at times a nurse had to sleep at the Lodge. Owing to the simultaneous occurrence of many cases of Scarlet Fever and severe Typhoid and Diphtheria, the services of private nurses had to be obtained. Sister Modesly, unfortunately, had to leave to go to Manchester Hospital on account of bad health. She was a very good and conscientious nurse. Miss Bland, the Matron, has carried on the affairs of the Hospital in a very efficient manner, but finds it exceedingly difficult to get nurses and servants. This is partly due to the great increase in the number of small hospitals throughout the country and also to the preference for large hospitals.

A weighing machine would be a satisfactory addition to the equipment of the Hospital.

In the early part of the year the building had got into a very bad state of repair, so much so as to justify a refusal to admit any fresh cases. This has all be remedied, and now the wards are in a very satisfactory condition. Improvements have been made in the verandahs by having them closed with glass, etc. At one time it looked as if we might be obliged to utilise the Old Hospital for convalescent cases, but by the purchase of several small bedsteads we managed to do without it. Four of the nurses were laid up during the year, but on the whole their health has been satisfactory.

The number of patients actually in the Hospital during the year was 163. These were inmates for a total of 5635 days with average of 34.5 days for each patient.

Scarlet Fever, 137 for 5048 days; average of 36.8 days for each patient.

Typhoid Fever, seven for 232 days, an average of 33.1 days for each patient.

Diphtheria, 19 for 355 days, an average of 19.6 for each patient.

Twenty-two cases remained in the Hospital at the end of 1912, and the number of cases admitted during 1913 was 141.

Four cases of diphtheria died and two of Scarlet Fever.

Much needed repairs have been done to the Ambulance.

It is necessary that a light covered van should be purchased, in which to carry clothing for disinfection to and from the Hospital.

MEASLES.—This disease was prevalent in the early part of the year in Parkgate, after which it reappeared in Rawmarsh. In March and April it was very prevalent in Rawmarsh, also in June and July, and I advised the exclusion from school of children under five years of age. Cases kept cropping up occasionally throughout the year. Sixteen deaths occurred, 13 in Rawmarsh and three in Parkgate.

It is very necessary that no child under five years of age should be admitted to school. Measles epidemic spreads much more rapidly in a school than it could possibly do if children were not congregated together. This applies with equal force to Sunday Schools, over which you have only an indirect control. In my opinion, you ought to have power to close these schools as well as day schools, although I have little doubt that the Sunday school authorities would be quite willing to assist as far as in their power to allay an epidemic.

Many people are still very careless about the way in which they expose young children to the infection of Measles. One frequently finds in a house where Measles exists a neighbour with her baby. Measles is most fatal in young children, so that every possible care should be taken to stave off the disease till the child is more able to resist the serious complications which lead to the great mortality. The most serious complication is Broncho-Pneumonia in young children; this is more liable to occur in cold weather, and may come on after the rash has disappeared and the child appears to be doing well. Measles is also frequently a cause of continued ill-health amongst children, and in some instances is

followed by Phthisis and other Tubercular sequelæ. Parents ought to realise that this is a serious disease and that children require considerable care for some time after an attack, especially during the winter months.

It is possible to secure the exclusion from Picture Palaces of children during times of epidemic, but so far I did not think it necessary to adopt this measure. With regard to these buildings, stricter measures might be taken to secure free admission of sunlight to them when no performance is in progress.

During the month of May there occurred many cases of Follicular Tonsillitis, probably owing to the hot, dry weather and dust.

DIARRHŒA.—This disease was again rather prevalent, and was responsible for the death of 20 children under two years of age. Many cases occurred amongst adults, and in some instances all the members of a family were laid up with ptomaine poisoning. One family in particular suffered severely after a visit to the seaside.

Beyond the weather, the other conditions were much the same. In many cottage houses the food is kept in the living room, frequently on the table, surrounded by a litter of all kinds of food debris, and swarming with flies, which come in by the open door in hundreds from the privy middens, the stink of which in some cases must make a summer's day a rather unendurable one.

Butchers and other shopkeepers should realise the immense importance of absolute cleanliness and fresh air in their premises and the dangers attending the use of scraps in making up foods in hot weather. The use of preservatives is to be deprecated, and in all cases of such the vendors should be obliged to declare them, so that the purchaser should know what he is buying, no matter what the preservative is. A severe penalty should be inflicted on all cases which come under observation. Even small quantities of preservatives, which are looked upon as more or less harmless, may prove dangerous, for many people show peculiar idiosyncracies in relation to particular articles, and delicate stomachs have their digestion further tried in a perfectly needless way.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Six cases were reported, five in Rawmarsh and one in Parkgate, the same number as in the previous year. Three of the cases were in one house, two children getting the infection from their mother. They were in the habit of drinking out of the same cup after their mother. Shellfish appear to be the principal source of this disease, and I would advise everyone



to be very careful in the selection and preparation of fish for human to eat them raw, and I would also advise all vendors of fried fish to be very careful in the selection and preparation of fish for human consumption.

**PHTHISIS.**—Houses are inspected, spittoons, etc., disinfectants and instructions issued. Most of the cases are referred to the Tuberculin Dispensary in Rotherham, and a few go of their own accord for diagnosis and treatment. Several cases have had Sanatorium treatment. Sixteen cases died during the year, ten in Parkgate and six in Rawmarsh.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Twenty-nine cases were notified, against 12 in 1912, and 15 in 1911. Of these six died, 4 in the Hospital. Swabs are taken in many cases to confirm diagnosis or otherwise. Under the Antitoxin Order, 1910, you are permitted to give Antitoxin to urgent cases of poor people. This has been taken advantage of in a few cases. Eighteen of the cases were admitted to the Hospital. It is rather difficult to account for the increase in Diphtheria. It is undoubtedly a disease of defective sanitation, but it may be partly accounted for by the prevalence of scarlet fever.

**WHOOPING COUGH.**—This disease has not been so prevalent. Three deaths were attributed to it. Owing to the duration of the disease, isolation is difficult to practice, but all cases of suspicious cough should be rigidly excluded from school, and this is done as far as possible.

**ERYSIPELAS.**—Eighteen cases were notified during the year, against 10 in 1912. This disease has largely lost its virulence and importance since the introduction of antiseptics and asepsis in surgery.

**INFLUENZA.**—In the early and latter parts of the year Influenza was prevalent, and in January especially a good many people suffered from it.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The supply has been abundant during the year in most parts of the parish, except the Haugh and Stubbin. In the latter part of the year you decided to put down a pump at the head of Greasbro' Lane to pump water forward to the Haugh and Stubbin. This is being done.

The total quantity of water received from Rotherham as registered through the central meters is 119,255,000 gallons, against 113,714,300 gallons during 1912, or an increase of 5,540,700 gallons. The quantity sold through private meters is 2,979,600 gallons more than for the previous 12 months.

No cases of lead poisoning have occurred in the parish.

You have had under your consideration a scheme for pumping water from old pit workings at Warren Vale, but have abandoned the idea. The water is extremely hard, and it is difficult to say whether it may be liable to contamination or not; also the expense of such a scheme would be considerable, and it is doubtful whether much advantage would be gained over the present supply. It might be possible at some period to sink a deep well in a different neighbourhood, but it would be necessary to have the opinion of expert water engineers. The difficulties would be considerable, and the supply might not be continuous.

Messrs. Lassen and Hjort, Manufacturers of Water Softening Plant, 52, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., reported as follows:—

#### RE WATER SOFTENING PLANT.

“ We have now completed our investigations with the 3 samples of the old pit water, and are sending you to-day 2 bottles containing samples of the water in question, after having been subjected to a softening and purifying process in accordance with our system, and such as would actually take place in our plant. We trust these will reach you safely, and that they will be found quite satisfactory for your purpose.

An analysis of the water gave the following result:—

							Grains per Gallon.
Silica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.17
Oxide of Iron ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.11
Carbonate of Lime ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.60
Carbonate of Magnesia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.79
Sulphate of Magnesia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.55
Sulphate of Sodium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.25
Chloride of Sodium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.33
Hardness ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.42 degs.

In order to reduce this water to its lowest degree of hardness, viz.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , it is necessary to employ 4.8lbs. of best fresh burnt lime and 3lbs. of soda ash per 1000. Basing our figures on the current price of these reagents we find the cost for the chemicals will amount to  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 1000 gallons.

We have also treated this water and reduced the hardness to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, and in that case the chemicals required per 1000 gallons were 5lbs. of best fresh burnt lime and 1lb. of soda ash, making the cost of chemicals—at the current prices—just under one penny per 1000 gallons.

You will notice that the water contains a considerable amount of magnesia, necessitating the use of somewhat more lime than would be theoretically required, according to the analysis."

SANITATION.—I have regularly attended the Sanitary Committee or Monthly Council Meetings, and read reports on the birth-rate, mortality, and general health of the district. I have sent monthly returns of the diseases prevalent in the district to the Medical Officer of the County Council and weekly returns to the Local Government Board.

I have inspected different parts of the district at various times in the company of the Sanitary Inspector. Visits have, as usual, been made to premises in which infectious diseases existed, inquiries made into the circumstances associated with the disease, and verbal instructions given with a view to prevent its spread. Printed instructions as to precautionary measures, legal penalties, and cleanliness, etc., were also sent to such houses on receipt of notification.

In the case of Enteric Fever, the Ashpits were cleansed and disinfected, and covered pails to receive excreta were sent to each house. Action was taken where necessary to remove insanitary conditions associated with infectious disease.

Along with the Sanitary Inspector, I made a special visit to various houses, and reported as follows on Hoyland's Yard:—

#### REPORT ON VISIT TO HOYLAND'S YARD, RAWMARSH, MARCH 4th, 1913.

On March 4th, 1913, we visited houses 10, 12, 14, 16, 34, 32, 30, 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18, Hoyland's Yard, Rawmarsh, property belonging to Mr. Reginald Dewar, Rotherham.

Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 are four houses, back to New Street, Rawmarsh, built of stone rubble walls, which are in bad condition, requiring repair and pointing externally. There is only one entrance to said cottages, and they stand some two feet below the higher ground of New Street. Sanitary conveniences are one w.c. to two houses (16 w.c.'s to 31 houses in yard).

They have living rooms 13 feet 5 by 12 feet 4 by 8 feet high, small scullery, kitchen, and two bedrooms. Coals kept under stairs, which also acts as larder or store for food. The windows are small, only part opening, not ensuring proper ventilation. At the front five feet is brick pavement, which is in bad broken condition, and needs relaying at least ten feet to comply with bye-law of the Council.



No. 10 occupied by man, wife, and three children. Rent, 3s. 6d. per week; four rooms; bedroom floor is not underdrawn. Floor boards of bedroom not grooved and tongued. When floor of bedroom is washed water runs on kitchen floor. Fireplace made up to keep out smoke from house chimney.

No. 12 occupied by man, wife, and five children (one of which has since been taken to Isolation Hospital, suffering from Scarlet Fever). Rent, 3s. 6d. per week; plaister off walls; back of sink requires tiling; the house dirty.

No. 14. Tenant out working.

No. 16 occupied by man, wife, and two adult children; four rooms; sink worn hollow and broken, needs a new one; also tiling at back; ceiling of bedrooms broken; front window does not open properly; damp from defective roof; plaister off round door; only one bed in use. Man said he did not go to bed; he had to sleep downstairs. Same conditions as to coal and food storage as Nos. 10 and 12.

No. 34. Two rooms, one up and one down; rubble walls, faced with cement mortar; occupied by man, wife, and two children; rent, 3s. per week; bedroom 13 feet 7 by 13 feet 4 feet by 3; very rough floor of kitchen, requires relaying; windows small; virtually a back-to-back house; N.E. aspect; defective fire grate.

No. 32. Two rooms; house empty, tenant removed.

No. 30. Two rooms, occupied by man, wife, and baby; 3s. a week rent; size of bedroom 15 feet 3 by 13 feet 5 by 7 feet 3; roof bad; ceiling wet; gable wall wet; paper falling off; ceiling off in two places; very bad broken floor; same condition as to coal and food under stairs as in 10, 12, 14, 16.

No. 28. Four-roomed house built of brick; rent, 3s. 3d. a week; occupied by man, wife, and two sons, 20—9; two daughters, 13—7; sink bad, needs renewal; broken set pot; flue dangerous; set bedroom floor on fire; roof bad; plaister off; gable end wall wet; both kitchen floors badly broken; food and coals together under stairs.

No. 26. Out.

No. 24. Man, wife, and five children; rent 3s. 3d.; four rooms; kitchen door jambs loose; defective sink pipe; back bedroom floor broken; house wants cleaning.

No. 22. Out.

No. 20. Man, wife, and son; rent, 3s. 3d. a week; four rooms; back kitchen floor broken; back of sink covered with oil-cloth; front bedroom wet; broken ceiling; yard at back door badly bricked; not at proper fall; water standing in pools.

No. 18. Occupied by man, wife, lodger, and child; four rooms; rent, 3s. 3d. a week; floor in bad broken condition; pieced with common 9-inch bricks; gable end wall wet.

We think the owner should be called upon to put these houses in proper condition and repair. The w.c. of these houses was in dirty, disgraceful condition, choked, and floor covered with excreta. No proper door or fastening. Notice has been served by letter on owner and tenants. The tenants allege someone has broken the locks off and committed the nuisance, and they refuse to constantly be annoyed by someone else by cleaning away a nuisance committed by others. There should be proper doors and fastenings, as required by 36 Sec. Public Health Act, 1875.

G. H. MENZIES, Medical Officer of Health.

JAMES WHITEHEAD, Inspector of Nuisances.

These houses have since been attended to and new w.c.'s erected.

Two thousand pamphlets, dealing with the care of children, were distributed throughout the Parish in the late Spring.

Diarrhœa has again been rather prevalent, both amongst grown-up people and young children. It is a disease which is largely preventable, and also one which is most easily dealt with in its early stages. It is a disease of dirt, feeding and insanitary surroundings. Year after year you have kept sending out pamphlets which many never read; some because they can't, many because they won't take the trouble. It would, in my opinion, be much more satisfactory to appoint a Health Visitor to go round the houses, and to talk to the people about the best means of keeping themselves and their children healthy. It is very difficult for a mother with a large family to be constantly looking after a young baby, but it would be much easier for her if she learnt a few elementary principles and got to thoroughly understand what disease is and how it is caused. As you are aware, it is almost impossible to attract people to health lectures, etc., and many have not the time to spare. Everyone would be able to listen to a visitor in their own houses. Many of those children who recover from diarrhœa are left in a debilitated condition, which renders them more prone to other diseases in the winter time.

Yards are kept in a dirty state by fowls, pigeons, pigs, etc. So long as you allow these animals and birds in yards, so long will you be troubled with insanitary and unhealthy yards. Too slow progress is made with the conversion of privies and the abolition of large ashpits. Collections of manure in close proximity to houses are also bad. Many of the sewers require more frequent flushing, especially in hot, dry weather.

NIGHT SOIL, &c., REMOVAL.—This work continues to be done by your own men, under the superintendence of a foreman, and incomparably better than when in the hands of a contractor. Few complaints reach me, except in regard to the nuisance necessarily created by the privy midden system. Refuse from shops, snow, etc., are removed by your own men. Sixpence a week is charged for removal of fish refuse and butchers' manure. These latter are removed three times a week in the summer months.

The contents of privy middens are taken straight away to farmers in the neighbourhood.

The employment of a Motor would, in my opinion, be advantageous in carrying out this and other work in the Parish, after the building of a Destructor. The work would be done more rapidly, in a cleaner fashion, and probably at considerably less cost than at present. The cost of this work tends to increase in spite of a yearly increase in the number of w.c.'s.

A considerable discussion (and agitation) was caused by your proposal to utilise a field in Rotherham Road adjoining houses in Mexbro' Parish as a tip for refuse; in consequence of this you abandoned the idea, and have now only the Sewage Works and Rectory Field as tips. I am pleased that you have now definitely made up your minds to consider the erection of a Destructor. Other conditions being suitable, the present position of the Aldwarke Pumping Station would be quite a convenient site for the Destructor, and the heat generated would probably be more than ample to pump all the sewage from the tank to the Sewage Works; also the vacant ground behind the Tramway Station.

From the Sanitary Inspector's report, there are still 1121 privies and 568 middens. More than double the number of privies have been converted into w.c.'s in 1913 than in 1912. This is satisfactory, but still even at that rate it will take nine years to do away with the remainder. I am aware that builders are so busy as to somewhat interfere with the rate of progress, but that is not a sufficient reason.

The stench of these places in warm weather is most disagreeable, and even at their best they are a nuisance and a menace to



health. The ideal conditions are a properly asphalted yard, a w.c., and a sanitary bin for each house, and I trust that you will never rest satisfied until you have reached this happy position.

I am pleased to say that Sanitary Bins show a considerable increase in numbers. I should like to see a class of house built in which the w.c. was in the four walls of the house, either in a porch or under the stair; also the coal house. Each house ought to be provided with a bath, coal house, pantry, and w.c., and I am sure that it is not beyond the wit of the architects or builders of the neighbourhood to devise such a house at no very great increase of cost. It would add considerably to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, and give a much greater control over w.c.'s, which at present in common yards are the particular care of no one.

I may say here that there is a demand for better class houses in the neighbourhood. This demand evidently cannot be met owing, I believe, to the conditions of land tenure and the difficulty of builders securing land on favourable conditions.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, &c.—Along with Mr. Whitehead, I have inspected the various Cowsheds, Dairies, etc., in the district. I would remind keepers of cows that practical experiment has proved that a hot atmosphere is not necessary for cows; that the yield of milk is equally good in cool, airy, well-lighted cowsheds, and that the health of the animal is much better. Special attention ought to be paid by milkers to personal cleanliness; a clean smock ought to be worn; the teats of the cows should be washed and dried before milking operations are begun. The cows themselves should be kept in a clean, well-groomed condition. I would also remind the cow-keepers that good feeding, fresh air, and light would improve the quality of the milk.

I must say that I am not satisfied with the lighting and cleanliness of many of the cowsheds. Parts of some of the buildings are very dark; the roofs are covered with cobwebs, and ventilation is still in many defective.

DAIRIES.—These were all visited and found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, so far as they can be in private houses. Some of the vendors of milk are not sufficiently cleanly in their methods of distribution, and complaints are made as to the dirtiness of milk delivered to customers.

SCHOOLS.—These have been visited in connection with infectious diseases, and at other times. Ashwood Road and Netherfield Lane Schools, which were in a very dirty condition, have been cleaned and renovated. The Haugh School has been provided with w.c.'s.

There is rather a tendency to be too parsimonious in the supply of water for urinals and w.c.'s, otherwise the condition of the schools generally have been improved.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There is little difference from former years, and they are kept in as good condition as private slaughter-houses usually are. A Public Slaughter-house would be a distinct gain. The time will probably come when all meat sold, as well as killed, will come under the observation of Inspectors. It is distinctly unfair to have meat killed in the place carefully scrutinised whilst other meat is only casually inspected.

All Slaughter-houses licensed since 1890 will require to have licences renewed each year. This will give you more control over them. One butcher was proceeded against for having diseased meat on his premises intended for the food of man, and was fined £10 and costs. This traffic in bad meat is a serious matter, and ought to be put down rigorously.

There are four Bakehouses, all of which are in a satisfactory condition.

The Sewage Works at the Haugh and Stubbin are working in a satisfactory manner.

The condition of Stanley Street has been very bad, and has again been the subject of investigation. The Surveyor has a scheme in hand to remedy this state of affairs. The Surveyor reports as follows:—

Stanley Street and district at lower part of the town. Have visited this district with Mr. Allt and Mr. Whitehead; also at several other times, and seen bad cases of flooding in back yards and some of the houses, both on the Rotherham Road and on the side streets. The storm on Monday afternoon last took some time to get away, and caused much flooding. To release the pressure we have opened out the existing storm overflows which had been built up. We are also cleaning out the only remaining natural surface water outlet dyke to allow the storm waters to get away more readily. Would like to call attention to a new culvert which will shortly be built enclosing part of this dyke. It should have proper access for cleaning out, and drawings of the culvert should, I think, be submitted to the Council, although the culvert will be in the Parish of Greasbrough. Yet all our flood waters have at present to pass that way.

I would also call the attention of the Council to the blocking up of the surface water outlet dyke, which is on the Rawmarsh boundary line. This outlet, so far as I have seen at present, should most certainly be kept open, or a culvert built of ample



dimensions to take all storm water likely to result from a heavy and prolonged storm. Unless something is done to keep open the natural outlets for storm water, heavy flooding will occur at the lower part of the town, causing unhealthy surroundings and spreading disease, and I am sure a large and sufficient outlet will have eventually to be made, and may be at considerable expense after law suits.

Complaints have been made of an offensive smell from a workshop in which polish, etc., is manufactured. Notice has been served on the owner to abate this nuisance. Suggestions have been made, but so far nothing practicable has been done.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—Complaints still reach me of the nuisance caused by the Tramway Chimney, which is much too low. This requires your attention. Complaint has also been made against Parkgate Iron and Steel Company.

LIBRARY.—An improvement has been effected in the cleanliness of books, though some are not so clean as they ought to be. Fines should be inflicted on people bringing a new book back in a dirty condition.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st.—The erection of a Destructor or other efficient provision for the disposal of night-soil and rubbish. I must direct your attention to the report of your late Medical Officer in 1908 on this matter.

The Sanitary Inspector again points out the urgency of this question, and that the cost is increasing under your present system owing to the increased distance the material has to be carted. Large deposits of this offensive matter have been made immediately to the North, South, East, and West, and in the midst of the population.

What a picture it would present if one could show graphically the air contamination from 1331 privies, 771 large middens, innumerable piggeries, fowlhouses, etc., and extensive deposits of nightsoil and other filth amidst and around us, not to mention the sludge tips and stinking river. If the tipping system is to be continued, it is your duty to tip considerably further away than in the past, and that will mean a correspondingly increased expenditure. A destructor effectually disposes of one important part of this filth problem. As you now know from your visits to Sheffield, Batley, and Leeds, the process can be carried on quite near dwelling-houses without the slightest risk of nuisance to anyone, and with-



out the appearance of unsightliness. Now that you have some facts and figures in your possession, I hope you will consider the matter seriously and favourably. With all due respect to the importance of public baths, I assert that the question of the safe disposal of the filth of the community is a much more important one. If there is to be increased cost to the parish, as there certainly will be, in carrying out any of these schemes, the proper disposal of refuse has certainly the first claim, and ought to be finally settled before the erection of public baths is entertained. The one is a sanitary necessity, the other a luxury. The new field on which I believe you propose to tip is more or less under water frequently. This will add to the nuisance.

The subject of a Destructor is now under consideration.

2nd.—The adoption of improved Bye-laws under the 44th Section of the Public Health Act, 1875, which deals with the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

Your late Medical Officer, in a previous report, says:—"Your present old regulations in connection with the keeping of animals allow the multiplication of conditions, some of which are continuously dangerous to health, and other recurrently so. They also place a most unpleasant responsibility on the Sanitary Inspector and Medical Officer of Health, and create much ill-feeling and difficulty in endeavours to remedy nuisances. With model Bye-laws under this Section of the Public Health Act, 1875, many unhealthy conditions would be prevented, and nuisances would be much more easily dealt with."

This is specially applicable in connection with the keeping of pigs, which should only be allowed within a specified distance of a dwelling-house. It is objected that a distance of 60 to 100 feet would be a hardship on many working men, as it would effectually prevent them from keeping pigs, and that you have already power to deal with piggeries that are a nuisance. I reply that to make conditions which prevent nuisances is much to be preferred to allowing conditions which create nuisances. When you have remedied many of them, they soon recur by the resumption of pig-keeping; in fact, through this cause it is almost impossible at present to prevent these nuisances. Even apart from the health aspect of the question, I think the few should be compelled to put up with the hardship—if it be one—of not keeping pigs, rather than the many with the hardship of enduring the annoyance from them.

I should advise you to revise your Building Bye-laws so as to bring them into conformity with later enactments.

The provision of a bath in all new houses is desirable.

The materials for sinks and the provision of tiles on walls round sinks, etc. The present sandstone sinks in houses are very disagreeable; they soon get rough, foul, and worn away by repeated cleansing. Cellars, too, are built without much consideration as to dampness and possibility of drainage.

STREETS.—Many and loud complaints are made about the state of the roads and streets, many of which continue year after year in the same disgraceful condition. Sandhill Road, especially, is a perfect disgrace; in fact, one cannot find language in which to describe it, road, footpath, cellar grates, etc.; also Morley street, Osberton Street, Wheatcroft Road, Goosebutt and other Streets.

I must bring before your consideration the necessity for a Mortuary. The Coroner, I believe, has in the past made frequent representations on this subject. The conditions under which the body of a man found drowned were kept were a disgrace to the Parish as well as a nuisance to the people in whose premises it was deposited. I conducted the post-mortem with the greatest difficulties; it was really indecent.

The appointment of a Health Visitor, as a necessary sequel to the adoption of the Notification of Births Act.

I must acknowledge my great indebtedness to the Sanitary Inspector for the very able assistance he has given me during the year; also to the Surveyor and other officials.

Accompanying his Report are Tables I., II., III., IV., and V. supplied by the Local Government Board; a Table from the Home Office in connection with the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901; Table C., supplied by the Medical Officer of the County Council; and the Annual Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and the Surveyor.

**GEORGE H. MENZIES,**

Medical Officer of Health.

Parkgate, March 1st, 1914.

# RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector, 1913

GENTLEMEN,—

I have reported at the monthly meeting of the Sanitary Committee that Letters and Notices have been served for the abatement of the following nuisances in accordance with the Public Health Acts:—

	Houses.	Letters.	Notices.	Total.
In hand or promised attention December 31st, 1912 ... ..		34	...	18 ... 52
Served during year to December 31st, 1913:—				
Choked Drains ... ..		0	...	29
Conversion of Privies to W.C. ...		7	...	27
Defective Roofs and Spouts causing Wet Dwellings ... ..		19	...	7
Defective Sink Pipes of Houses ...	35	1	...	12
Choked W.C. ... ..		0	...	11
Insanitary Conditions under Housing and Town Planning Act ... ..	39	0	...	10
Cleanse Dirty Houses ... ..		2	...	4
Defective Fittings, W.C. ... ..		8	...	0
Dilapidated Privies ... ..	24	7	...	0
Defective Worn-out Sinks ... ..	14	5	...	2
Renew Plaister of Walls (bare to brickwork) ... ..	8	2	...	4
Renew Broken Floors ... ..	13	5	...	1
Accumulation of Water in Cellars ...	5	4	...	1
Overcrowding ... ..	5	0	...	5
Asphalt or Pave Yards ... ..	39	1	...	4
No Cords to Bedroom Windows (no ventilation) ... ..	5	5	...	0
Defective Water Service of W.C. ...		4	...	0
Defective Cisterns of W.C. (no flush)	5	3	...	0
Hen Pens too near Dwelling-houses	3	0	...	3
Defective Drains ... ..	3	2	...	1
Set-pot Flue Defective, causing Smoky Houses ... ..	3	1	...	1
Defective Untrapped Cellar Drains.	2	2	...	0
Accumulation of Manure ... ..		3	...	0
To Ventilate Drain ... ..	3	3	...	0
Provide Ashes Bin ... ..	6	2	...	0
Dangerous Fireplace Fittings ... ..	7	4	...	0
Internal Dilapidation of House ...	4	0	...	2
To Cement Gable End of Houses which are Wet (only been built 9 years) ... ..	5	1	...	1
Offensive Percolation from Ashpits.	2	2	...	0
Filling Ashpit with Garden Refuse.	1	1	...	0



	Houses.	Letters.	Notices.	Total.
Defective Inspection Chamber (very foul) ... ..	2	2	0	
Defective Rotten Floors of 2 Houses	2	0	1	
Offensive Water in Disused Rain Water Tank ... ..	2	2	0	
Rebuild two W.C. (very dilapidated)	4	1	0	
Drain Stables ... ..		2	0	
Defective Smoky Chimney of Dwelling-house ... ..	1	1	0	
No Chain for Flushing W.C. ...	1	1	0	
Emission of Black Smoke from Works Chimney ... ..		0	1	
W.C. without Proper Doors and Coverings ... ..		1	0	
Broken Cover to Inspection Chamber of Drain ... ..		1	0	
Deep Offensive Privy Midden at Dairy Farm ... ..		1	0	
Keeping 12 Canaries in Bedroom ...	1	1	0	
Whitewash and Cleanse Dirty Bake-house ... ..		0	1	
Keeping Pigeons in an Obstructive Building 6 feet from House ...		0	1	
Gas Stove in Workshop, nothing to convey fumes away ... ..		0	1	
Dangerous Cellar Grate on Footpath		1	0	
Defective Ventilation of Picture Palace, no fresh air inlet ...		0	1	
Provide Sanitary Accommodation, Picture Palace, 2 W.C. ... ..		0	1	
Cleanse Street Grates in Undedicated Streets ... ..		1	0	
Drain Cowshed and Yard ... ..		1	0	
Offensive Privies too near Dwellings		1	0	
Drain Yard of Surface Water ...		1	0	
Defective Flue of Chimney in Dwelling-house ... ..		1	0	
No Light in Back Kitchen of House (boarded up) ... ..		1	0	
Sever down Spout from direct connection to Drain ... ..		1	0	
No Doors to Privies ... ..	4	1	0	
Using a Shed adjoining a Stable as a Dwelling ... ..		0	1	
Building Walls to W.C. contrary to Bye-laws, only 4½ ... ..		1	0	
Defective Water Service ... ..	3	1	0	
Defective Lead and Casting to Shop Window ... ..	1	1	0	
Weathered Condition of Outer Rubble Walls, Old Houses ...	4	1	0	
Defective Urinal in Club House ...		1	0	
Untrapped Drain in Cellar ... ..	1	1	0	
No Seat to W.C. ... ..	2	1	0	
	185	123	133	256
Brought Forward from 1913 ... ..		34	18	52
	185	157	151	308
Withdrawn, Property Sold ... ..				4
Completed ... ..				242
Promised Attention or in hand December 31st, 1913 ... ..				62
				308

## DRAINAGE.

Defective Drains have been remedied in Thomas Street, Victoria Road, Stanley Street, Picture Palace, High Street, Green Lane, New Street, Parkgate, Albert Road, Holly Bush, Kilnhurst Road, Sandhill, and Dale Road. In Albert Road cellars of two houses constantly flooded by sub-soil water have been properly drained, floors raised and concreted in cement, and are now dry.

Choked sewers in Wannop Street, Chapel Street, and Stanley Street were constant on the slightest rainfall to July, when the closed storm overflows were compelled to be re-opened. Occasionally the drains at head of Chapel and Stanley Street are flooded, as they are very shallow and defective in gradient, which no doubt will be remedied when the alterations in the Surveyor's scheme are completed. Osberton Street Sewer has been laid at lower depth; better inclination and more free outlet in Southwell Road, than previously in Clay Pit Lane.

## COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1885.

	Purveyors and				
	Cowkeepers.	Dairymen.	Total.		
There were on Register, 1912 .....	14	...	14	...	28
Admitted to Register, 1913 .....	2	...	1	...	3
	—		—		—
	16		15		31
Given up keeping Cows or have Removed ...	4	...	2	...	6
	—		—		—
	12		13		25

I have made 24 visits specially to Cowsheds. There are 127 Cows kept by the 12 Cowkeepers in this district.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were on Register, Occupied Slaughter-houses ...	16
Unoccupied ... ..	1
	—
	17

No new Slaughter-house has been registered in 1913.

There are now occupied ... ..	15
Unoccupied ... ..	2
	—
	17

I have made 33 visits to Slaughter-houses during 1913, giving notice for cleansing where required. In one Slaughter-house yard premises a diseased carcase of a cow in bad tuberculous condition was found in bags, having been killed in an adjoining district. The man was fined £10 and costs.

The Council are acting wisely to compel all Slaughter-house Licences issued since 1890 to be renewed each year on the 1st April.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1910.

During the year two Dressmakers have given up business, whilst two others have been registered. One Mineral Water Maker has given up business; also two Boot Repairers, whilst three others have been registered. One Bakehouse was notified to be cleansed, and an iron heater in tailor's workroom has been improved by a new improved heater with hood, which conveys burnt air into chimney.

The following Workshops are now on Register:—

Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	5
Joiners and Undertakers			...	...	...	5
Pork Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stocking Knitters		...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hosiers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mineral Water Makers			...	...	...	2
File Cutters	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cabinet Makers		...	...	...	...	1
Coke Washing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drysalter	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saddler	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 69 <hr/>

### SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Two observations were made of Tramways Boiler Chimney during the year.



	No. of Minutes.	Black smoke.	Moderate smoke.	None or very slight.	Longest continuous emission.	Excess emission.	Boilers at work.
		Min.	Min.	Min.			
First observation .. ..	60	9	10½	40½	2	—	3
Second observation .. ..	60	2	1	57	1	—	2

Statutory Notice was served in January, 1913, by order of Council, respecting emission of black smoke, but which was allowed by the Council to lapse, as mechanical stokers were fitted to one boiler and started working January 24th, 1913.

The other two boilers have since been fitted with mechanical stokers with good results as to diminished smoke, although one complaint was made when the mechanical stokers were not in use, being under repair. Complaint has been made of small grit being emitted from the chimney, which is very low in height and should be raised considerably.

FOOD INSPECTION.

I have made inspection of Food on sale in the streets, also in the shops.

I have destroyed one Beast and one Pig, weighing 571 lbs., which was unfit for food.

I have taken 19 samples of New Milk during the year, which were sent to the County Analyst, F. W. Richardson, Esq., F.I.C. Two samples were broken in transit by registered post; the remaining 17 samples were certified "Genuine Samples of New Milk."

I also forwarded two samples of water taken from a Colliery working pumping shaft, taken by the Water Manager, Mr. E. O. Watson, with the following results:—

	No. 65.	No. 66.
Total Solid Matter .....	36.00	35.00
Chlorine Combined .....	3.2	2.9
Nitrites .....	None.	None.
Nitrogen as Nitrates .....	None.	None.
Free Ammonia .....	.0070	.0210
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	.0042	.0035
Lead .....	None.	None.
Total Hardness .....	4.0	14.8
Clarke's Scale.		

No. 65 had been softened to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; No. 66 had been softened to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

“ These waters are somewhat peculiar, inasmuch as they contain Free Ammonia, No. 66 in unusually large proportion, but both samples are relatively free from organic nitrogeneous constituents, and may be regarded as quite suitable for drinking purposes.

“ The Free Ammonia may be due to reducing action or the action of chemicals upon either organic nitrogeneous matters, or even nitric nitrogen in the ordinary supply. They are both pure and quite suitable for drinking and domestic use. No. 66 is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as hard as 65.”

F. W. RICHARDSON.

County Analyst Office, Bradford.

### VISITATION.

I have visited the yards and premises of 7987 houses during the year, including Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Workshops; conversions of Privies to W.C. Eighty-nine houses have been visited where Phthisis was notified.

4	Notices were served to Asphalt yards of .....	39	Houses.
34	For Conversion of Privies to W.C. ....	447	„
7	Worn-out Sinks .....	14	„
14	Defective Roofs .....	14	„
7	Worn-out Defective Floors .....	15	„
6	Plaister off Walls .....	8	„
13	Defective Sink Pipes .....	15	„
5	Overcrowding .....	5	„
6	Cleanse Dirty Houses .....	6	„
7	Dilapidated Privies of .....	24	„
4	Defective Water Service of W.C. ....	7	„
10	Insanitary Conditions .....	39	„
2	Dangerous Fireplaces .....	2	„
1	No Light to Back Kitchen (Window Boarded Up) .....	1	„
1	Using a Shed as a Dwelling-house .....	1	„
2	Cement Gable Ends of Houses very Wet .....	5	„
1	Provide Sanitary Accommodation at Picture Palace .....	1	„
1	Provide Proper Ventilation at Picture Palace ...	1	„

## REFUSE REMOVAL.

There has been removed during 1913:—

Loads.		Privies cleansed.		Middens cleansed.		Nights worked.		Cost for labour.
								£ s. d.
5879	..	8867	..	4720	..	290	..	494 1 1
3730	..	—	..	3388	dry ashpits		..	404 3 8
1415	..	—	..		Rubbish, Shops and Yard			—
<hr/>								
11024	..	8867	..	8108	..	290		
Tips.	Trenching Land		..	..	..	..	..	138 12 5
Holidays		..	..	..	..	..	..	15 14 10
Compensation		..	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 2
								<hr/>
								1053 17 2
								<hr/>

The nett cost is £4 8s. 7d. less than last year, although 60 loads more of Refuse has been carted away, 461 Privies and 355 more middens cleansed than last year.

From privy middens there has been removed 550 loads less than last year, but 642 loads from dry ashpits and bins have been collected, showing the Refuse has been collected oftener than previously, which is accounted for by the collection weekly from 802 Sanitary Bins.

Average Cost per Load Day Work .....	1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Average Cost per Load Night Work .....	1s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The Council have received payments:—

	£ s. d.
Compensation for Accidents in this Department .....	1 5 2
Removal of Fish Offal .....	12 18 6
Removal of Manure .....	0 2 0
<hr/>	
	£14 5 8
<hr/>	

Thirty-nine Mattresses have been destroyed.

There has been taken to Farmers .....	1030 Loads.
Sewage Works .....	2108 „
Rectory Field Tips .....	7886 „
<hr/>	
	11,024 „
<hr/>	

We have only the Tips at Sewage Works, Kilnhurst, and Rectory Fields, which are a long distance for cartage, entailing extra cost on this Department. These Tips will not last unduly, and the Council should not fail to hasten the erection of a Destructor, which is a necessity for the health of the District.



The following Table shows the number of Houses in Rawmarsh Urban District, with their sanitary conservancy:—

Ward.	Houses.	No. of Privies.	No. of Middens.	W.C.	Dry Ashpits.	Sanitary Bins.
South .....	552	.. 150	.. 66	.. 249	.. 69	.. 104
West .....	765	.. 148	.. 77	.. 511	.. 106	.. 224
East.....	730	.. 159	.. 81	.. 341	.. 106	.. 101
Central .....	635	.. 105	.. 31	.. 336	.. 104	.. 198
North .....	914	.. 559	.. 313	.. 312	.. 40	.. 181
	<u>3596</u>	<u>1121</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>1749</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>808</u>

Showing

	Houses.	Privies.	Middens.	W.C.	Dry Ashpits.	Sanitary Bins.
Increase .....	15	.. —	.. —	.. 186	.. 42	.. 80
Decrease .....	—	.. 138	.. 67	.. —	.. —	.. —

During 1913 the following conversions from Privies to W.C.'s have been effected, and are included in the foregoing Table:—

Ward.	Privies converted to	W.C.	Houses.
South Ward .....	52	.. 50	.. 79
West .....	9	.. 13	.. 25
East.....	36	.. 44	.. 82
Central .....	31	.. 34	.. 63
North .....	10	.. 13	.. 16
	<u>138</u>	<u>.. 154</u>	<u>.. 265</u>

There has been 16 more W.C. provided than when served with privies. A number of Notices have been served for Conversions for insufficiency and dilapidations, which the owners have promised to be done. The North Ward has 313 privy middens, whilst in the other four wards there are 255 middens. The sewers in some streets have not been proper to receive w.c. drainage, not having a proper outfall inclination, therefore not self-cleansing.

The sanitary arrangements for newly-erected houses in 1913, and included in previous Table, are:—

Ward.	No. of New Houses.	Other Buildings.	W.C.	Sanitary Bins.
North .....	11	.. 3	.. 25	.. 15
Central .....	4	.. 1	.. 5	.. 4
East.....	—	.. 1	.. 2	.. 1
	<u>15</u>	<u>.. 5</u>	<u>.. 32</u>	<u>.. 20</u>

Gentlemen,

I am, yours obediently,

**JAMES WHITEHEAD,**

Sanitary Inspector.

**CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877—1884.****ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR, 1913.**

1. James William Bellamy, Council Offices, Rawmarsh, was the appointed Inspector of Canal Boats for the Rawmarsh district, but was ill more or less from February, 1913. In July he was granted by the Rawmarsh Council three months' leave of absence. In October this leave of absence was further extended in consequence of his continued illness, which ended fatally November 24th, 1913.

He received his usual salary to his death.

In August, Mr. Bellamy wished me to make inspection of the Canal Boat district on his behalf, to which the Council agreed by resolution on August 11th.

2. I made inspection on August 21st, 1913, reporting to the Sanitary Committee September 1st, on 18 Boats then in our portion of the Canal.

3. Nine Boats' certificates were produced; 6 Boats locked up, no one on board; 2 Boats claimed exemption from inspection as Canal Boats, being certified by the Board of Trade; 1 Boat no papers aboard, as they were in charge of owner.

The Certificates presented certified accommodation for 28 adults and 14 children in the Aft Cabin, and 19 adults in the Fore Cabin; total, 61 persons.

There were on board 15 males, 6 females, and 11 children; total, 32 persons.

Of the 11 young persons, one was over school age, 15 years of age; six were of school age, viz., one girl 12 years of age, three boys 7 years of age, one boy 9 years of age, and one boy 4 years of age; four were not of school age, one boy 2 years of age, one 17 months of age, one 12 months of age, and one 5 months of age.

The six children of school age attended school in towns which were on summer holidays.

(d) Seven boats were in course of painting. Name obliterated in several cases, to be put on later. (e) No overcrowding. (f) Separation of sexes: only one girl on one vessel,

and she slept aft of the boat; three brothers in the fore cabin. (g) All the boats were in clean condition. (h) Ventilation good. (i) The vessel "Progress," of Hull, No. 5, the cabin required painting, which the Captain said should be done at once. (j) Water plentiful on each vessel. (k) Bilge water not in appearance. (l) There was no illness to notify. (m) The only objection made was by the Captain and persons on Board of Trade boats, "They asserting they were not canal boats," therefore not subject to inspection by "the likes of us," although two of them showed me their certificates and over their vessels.

4—5. No legal proceedings taken.

6—7. No infectious disease reported or dealt with.

8—9. Rawmarsh is not a Registration District.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

**JAMES WHITEHEAD,**

Inspector of Nuisances.

The Secretary,  
Local Government Board,  
Whitehall, London, S.W.



# RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## Surveyor's Annual Report

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1913.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rawmarsh Urban  
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the work done in the Surveyor's Department during the past year.

### ROADS.

There are 84 Streets and Roads in the District, comprising:—

4	miles of Main Roads.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	,, Grant-in-Aid Roads.
$9\frac{3}{4}$	,, Other Roads (adopted).
$3\frac{1}{4}$	,, Other Roads (unadopted).
<hr/>	
Total ... $18\frac{1}{2}$	,,
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The length of the Footpaths on the above Roads is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles. For the upkeep of the roads during the year 1913, the macadam used has been:—

	Tons.
On the Rotherham and Swinton Road, Broken Granite .....	250
Do. do. Broken Slag .....	250
On the Brampton Bierlow Road, Broken Slag .....	250
On the Haugh Road, Foundation Material .....	424
Do. Broken Cinders .....	783
Do. Broken Granite .....	260
On Other Roads, Broken Cinders .....	400

## FOOTPATHS.

The length of the Footpaths through Fields in the district is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and these have been repaired as necessary with engine ashes.

Asphalt has been made at Oxley's Yard, and used in asphalt-ing and repairing the Footpaths on the main and other Roads, and in forming binding material on some of the roads.

## STEAM ROLLER.

The Steam Roller has been repaired during the past year at Mr. Smith's, of Swinton, and has worked on roads as follows, viz. :—

	Days.
Rolling on Main Roads ... ..	$53\frac{1}{2}$
Rolling the Haugh Road ... ..	104
Rolling Other Roads ... ..	$46\frac{3}{4}$
Hired out to Contractors, etc. ... ..	$18\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	$222\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>

As against 164 days of last year.

## STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Kerb has been put in on the Haugh Road from the Villas to the Haugh, and the Footpath asphalted. The full length of the Haugh Road from Rawmarsh Hall to the Haugh Village has been re-made.

Kerb and Footpath with asphalt has been put in under the Midland Railway Bridge.

Kerb, Channel and Footpath have been reformed in Green Lane. Footpaths have been taken up and repaired in Pottery Street, Westfield Road, New Streets Rawmarsh and Parkgate, many lengths on No. 3 Road, in Kilnhurst Road, Coleman Street, Fitzwilliam Street, Greasbro' Road, Aldwarke Road, Hall Street, Lloyd Street, and to other Streets of the town.

Steps have been repaired to Caudle Well and Handrail fixed. Much of Aldwarke Road has been re-coated.

Setts have been put down at bottom of Stocks Lane round by the Chapel.

Maurice Street, Naylor Street, and Henry Street have been taken over by the Council.

## STREET CLEANSING.

The expenditure on labour and carting, exclusive of hired carts, for street scavenging on other Roads has been £270; during 1912 was £240, and during 1911 £226.

## SEWERAGE, &amp;c.

A 24in. Storm Water Sewer has been constructed down Dilks Road, and further work was done to this sewer to make it water-tight.

A new length of 9in. sewer has been laid in Clay Pit Lane, opposite Mr. Oliver's houses.

Further sewers have been reformed and diverted in Clay Pit Lane at the end of Wheatcroft Road.

New length of 9in. sewer has been put in at the top end of Victoria Road.

New 9in. Surface Water Drain has been laid in Mr. Claye's Field and in Kilnhurst Road, and new 6in. connections made to gullies; also connections made from existing gullies to the new sewer.

Some pipes of surface water drainage have been repaired at the foot of Warren Vale Hill.

A leakage to the cast iron rising main in the Midland Goods Yard has been made good.

A Storm Water Gully and Connection have been laid down on private property in Victoria Road.

Many Gully Connections and Gullies have been put in at various places in the town for the better drainage of the roads.

New 9in. Sewer has been laid in Osberton Street.

Many Drains have been laid on private property where the old drainage was effete, as in Nodder Street and neighbourhood, in Thompson's Yard off Victoria Road, in Chapel Street, to Mr. Pugh's property, Kilnhurst Road.

Many other Drains have been opened out and repaired as occasion has required.



## SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

Small repairs have been carried out at the Roundwood Works.

The effluent throughout the year has been good, and no complaints have been received from Mr. Jackson. The works at the Haugh have continued to work satisfactory, giving a good effluent. The small works at Stubbin have also given satisfaction.

## ALDWARKE PUMPING STATION.

Repairs have been done to the Screens and Engines. The Engines and Pumps were working all right to the end of the year.

## STABLES DEPOT AND YARD.

Gas Engine has been installed in Hight Street Depot for chopping, and House built for same. Roof to shed has been pointed and repaired.

## PLANT.

No. 3 Watercarts have had new bodies and been re-painted.

## VICTORIA PARK.

Two new gates have been constructed and fixed in the Park during the year. The routine work has been carried on as usual; some dead trees removed.

Fencing and Shelters have been painted or tarred.

## SUNDRY WORKS.

Some seats have been purchased and erected in the Parish. Fencing has been purchased and fixed in the Old Hospital Field. Existing Fencing has been straightened out in Naylor Street. Many dykes have been cleaned out in the district. Two new iron gates have been fixed on footpath across Mr. Shaw's field.

A Coal Store has been erected at the Gas Works under the Surveyor's direction; also the fabric of the Haugh Auxiliary Pumping Station.

The brick urinals of the Parish have been pointed, tarred, and painted, and the iron urinals tarred and painted.

Contracts have been carried out for painting the Infectious Hospital, Committee Room Haugh Road Cemetery, Sexton's House High Street Cemetery, and the Carnegie Library.

## NEW BUILDINGS, &amp;c.

No. 15. New Houses have been passed for habitation, having 17 Water Closets between them.

No. 1 Club House has been erected.

A Bath Room and W.C. over a kitchen.

Two Warehouses.

An enlargement of a Wash-house.

A Scullery and three W.C.'s.

## DRAINS TESTED.

756 feet of 9in. Sewers have been tested and passed.

1297 feet of 6in. Drains have been tested and passed.

1667 feet of 4 in. Drains have been tested and passed.

594 feet of larger Pipes have been tested and passed.

No. 159. Specials have been tested and passed as Gullies, Junctions, etc.

## OFFICE WORK.

A great deal of office work has been undertaken during the past year, in the preparation of Drawings, Specifications, Quantities, Estimates, and measuring up and taking levels for preparing such particulars. Inspecting and passing work during construction and for final bills, etc., etc.

The routine work has been heavy, and all in the Surveyor's Department have been fully engaged. Many hours of overtime have been put in week after week to cope with the work.

**J. A. TONGE, M.I.M.C.E.,**

Engineer and Surveyor.

